## AN ADVANCE ORDERED.

The English Troops to Proceed from Trinkitat at Once.

The Nubian Soldiers Refuse to March Against El Mahdi.

The Khediye's Dilemma Between the Orders of the English Government and Thors of the Ports.

Affairs at Bac-Ninh-The Pope's Protest Other Foreign News.

THE EGYPTIAN WAR.

Carno, Feb. 24.—Gen. Grabam, commander of the Tokar expedition, has telegraphed to Gen. Stephenson an urgent request for reenforcements of artillery, as he is armed only with camel guns against Osman Digmas's artillery, which is now served by gunners from

The news of the surrender of Tokar has spread throughout the Soudan as au English defeat. The rebels are negotiating with the Kassala and other garrisons to induce them to join El Mahdi.

The government have ordered Admiral Hewitt to send Commander Wolfs to King John of Abyssinia with instructions to offer to surrender part of the district of Sankeet, which is part of the territory taken from
Abyasinia by Gen. Gordon, on the condition
that the Abyasinians march to liberate the
Egyptian garrisons in the southern Soudan.
The king demands an interview with Admiral Hewitt and the concession of the Mas-

miral Hewitt and the concession of the Mas-sowah without waiting to negotiate. London, Feb. 24.—A Khartoum dispatch says the effects of Gen. Gordou's proclamation are fading. It is reported that El Mahdi, with the main body of his army, has left Bara, and is marching on Khartoum, via Duem. Gen. Gordon has asked the khedive to issue a decree confirming the independence of the Souday. The porte has warned the to issue a decree confirming the independence of the Soudan. The porte has warned the khedive to maintain the integrity of the Soudan, and to give no recognition whatever to El Mabdi. The khedive dilemma has given rise to fresh rumors of his abdication.

The Memorial Diplomatique of Paris asserts that agents of the khedive are proparing a hotel there for himself and family.

KHARTOUM, Feb. 24.—Gen. Gordon has published a manifesto in which he informs the insurgents that the sultan, the commander of the faithful, intends to dispatch a great army to conquer their country. Gen.

a great army to conquer their country. Gen. Gordon exhorts them to accept his offers of peace in order to preserve themselves from a

peace in order to preserve themselves from a Turkish invasion. SUAKIN, Feb. 24.—A number of Nubian SUAKIN, Feb. 24.—A number of Nubian troops were assembled at the wharf to-day to embark for Trinkitat. At the last moment, however, they refused to proceed, saying that their bullets would not penetrate the shields of the rebels, and asking why they were required, since British troops had been sent. The military authorities decided to employ the Nubians as camel drivers. The whole British expedition numbered 4,300 men landed at Trinkitat to-day. Rebels could be seen on all sides. It is estimated that there are from 10,000 to 12,000 of them in the immediate vicinity. The men of war Junna, mediate vicinity. The men of war Jumns, Hecla, Ranger, Carysfort, and Orontes are at Trinkitat, and the Euryalus, Decoy, and

THE POPE'S PROTEST.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The pope, through the papal nuncios to the European courts, is making representations against the proposed conversion by the Italian government of the real property of the propaganda fide into Italian rentes. All the religious orders at Rome have been convoked. It is desired that they hold a meeting to prepare a statement which shall show the loss of property under

statement will show that the property under consideration must be offered for sale and that bends will be given in exchange for it, the interest on which is to be guaranteed by the doubtful security of the Italian ex-chequer. The worst feature of the case is that the property must be sold greatly below its value, while a heavy tax equal to one-third the interest is laid upon the proceeds. The nuncies are directed to appeal against the conversion as robbery of the church.

THE LASKER INCIDENT.

continues to be the most prominent topic for newspaper discussion. The North German Greatle in a leading article, says: "The opposition press has not even attempted to oppose stion press has also by arguments based upon facts, the attitude assumed by Prince Bismarck toward the Lasker resolution. We maintain that his dispatch returning the resolution was couched in the most considerate tone. The document does not even criticise the attempt made to demand of the leading minister of a foreign government an official glorification of the leader of the opposition, in preparing the dispatch Prince Bismarck was evidently guided by the idea that the majority of American representatives had not known Herr Lasker. We shall not err in assuming that the initiative to the introduction of the resolution in the house of representatives was due to the direct or indirect influence of Herr Lasker's Germ partisans. The representatives passed the resolution with the simple intention of pleasing Germany. The intention of glorifying a German of auti-government tendencies is, of course, not to be sought among American representatives, but among German partisans of the secessionist or progressive type. From the standpoint of German policy it would have been impossible for the government to take part in the attempt to make political capital out of Laskor's death for party purses, for which the partisans of the deceased abused the event."

Deutsche Tage latt, commenting on the

Lasker incident, says that the Americans themselves attributed no importance to the resolution of condolence, and about a dozen members of the house of representatives were acquainted with the tenor of the resolution.

ADVISED NOT TO EMIGRATE.

Dumits, Feb. 24.—A pastoral letter from Bishop Carr was read in the Catholic churches in the diocese of Calway to-day advising the people not to emigrate, and calling attention to a letter from the archbishop of Toronto, in which he stated that there were in Toronto igrants from Connaught who were actually

AFFAIRS AT BAC-NINII. Paris, Feb. 24,—Gen. Millet, commander of the land forces in Tonquin, has left three

battalious at Sontay and is preparing to operate against Bac-Ninh with 9,000 men.

A \$50,000 Jewelry Robbery. TROY, N. Y., Feb. 24.-Early this morning burgiars effected an entrance to E. Marks & lewelry store, first entering an insurance office next door. The sate door was th

forced from its hinges. The contents taken includes diamonds, gold watches, cash, jew-clry, &c., the estimated value of which is between \$10,000 and \$50,000. This is said to be the most expert job performed by burglars in this city in eighteen years. There is no clew.

More Testimony as to the Grimes and Indignication.

#### AN EXCITING FUNERAL

Over the Bodies of Those Who Were Mur-

dered and Sold to a Medical College. CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.-The funeral at the Avondale town hall this afternoon of Boverly Taylor and Elizabeth Taylor, man and wife, and Elizabeth Jane Lambert, their granddaughter, the victims of the re-Over 1,000 persons were present, one-fourth of whom were the best white citizens of Avendale. Several dergymen spoke, all of them colored, with the exception of Rev. J. Emery, a city missionary, who was the first speaker. He said these criminals, by the law of God, deserved no mercy. Theirs was a crime which merited summary punishment crime which merited summary punishment without resort to the courts, by the editizens taking the law into their own hands. His remarks were greeted by shouts, in which both whites and blacks joined. Elder R. W. Scott was the next speaker. He said the plea of insanity might be urged for these criminals, but he thought the best treatnent for such men was for each a stort tree and the nearest lawnoust. "De a stout rope and the nearest lamppost. "Do they deserve merey?" he asked. "Did they show any? Did they show mercy when they knocked out Elizabeth Taylor's brains? Did knocked out Elizabeth Taylor's brains? Did
they show mercy when they beat down that
helpless little girl, or when they knocked
old Beverly Taylor on the head when he
pleaded for mercy." To each of these questions the audience responded with a thunderous "No!" Resolutions were passed
thanking the officers and denouncing the
crime. One resolution read: "Resolved, That
a searching and untiring investigation be
continued to develope if there be any complicity with the man who bought the bodies."
The bodies were viewed when the funeral
ended, and were afterward taken to the colored people's cemetery, west of the city, and ored people's cometery, west of the city, and locked in a vault. Allen Ingalls and Ben Johnson, the two prisoners, contradicted each

### other's stories. Johnson is sullen, while Ingalls talks freely. Johnson has said that Ingalls did the clubbing. DOMESTIC UNHAPPINESS.

Fight, a Suit, and Supposed Poisoning of One of the Parties.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.-A special from Mount Carmel to the Press says: Frank Kleskisk was the proprietor of a boarding house in the village of Continental, four miles from here. A few weeks ago he had reason to suspect that his wife too intimate with Andrew Knep a boarder, and a fight followed between was too intimate with Andrew Kieppie, a boarder, and a fight followed between
the two men, ending in victory for
the latter. Kleskisk brought suit against
Kneppie for assault and battery, and in default of bail he was committed to the Sunbury jail to await trial. Mrs. Kleskisk succeeded, however, in obtaining his release on
Wednesday last, and triumphantly led him to
her husband's house. The husband, wife,
and liberated prisoner eat suppor
together. Immediately afterward Kleskisk dropped dead. Suspicion of
foul play was aroused, and Coroner
Wright, of Shamokin, placed a guard over the
woman and her lover, and made a post mortem examination, which proved that Kleskisk's death was caused by poisoning. At
the instance of District Attorney Mahon,
Mrs. Kleskisk and Kneppie were locked up
in the Sunbury jail. The stomach of the
dead man will be sent to Philadelphia tomorrow for an analysis.

which had been broken by the crash. A coach, a chair car, and a sleeping car were thrown from the track and piled up together. A boy named Baldwin was killed. The conductor believes that there are four or five persons now dead, but, if such be the case their names cannot be ascertained. Among the injured the following were too seriously hurt to be removed after being taken to Brookfield: J. E. Rose and T. S. Tracy, St. Louis; Benj. Patterson, Galesburg, and James and Joseph Meilhot and wife, Canada. About twenty-five others received painful cuts and bruises. Most of the passengers were brought

The Waters Substding.

CATEO, ILL., Feb. 24.-At 10 o'clock to night the signal service report showed that the river marked 51 feet 10 inches, which is 4 inches below high-water mark of last year It is expected that the water will fail rapidly to-morrow. There has been no interruption to business, nor has any damage been done to property in the city. The Illinois Central railroad is the only road crossing file line of the flood that has kept up uninterrupted communication between the north and south. Extra passenger trains have been run over the road for several days and three trainfer boats have been kept busy ferrying the trains between the inclines on both sides of the river. Trains are running through the overflowed districts north of Cairo at a full rate of speed. The Mobile and Ohio railway, having its

northern terminus here, has also maintained constant communication. The water has fallen one inch at Mound City. A small slide occurred here to-day, but was repaired before any damage was done.

Died From His Injuries.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.-William E. Hall, aged 26, a fireman on the Baltimore and Potomac railroad, last night jum; ed from the engine to escape the scalding steam from a pipe which berst. He fell on his head, frac-turing the skull, from which he died at the city hospital to-day.

Death of a Prominent Odd Fellow. CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 24.—True Osgood, one of the most prominent Odd Fellows in the state, died suddenly to-day, aged about 70.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

-Advices from Honolulu state that at the -Advices from Honoran that the bi-milal election there the government caudidates were generally defeated.

-Dr. Henry L. Sabin, for fifty-six years in prac-tice at Williamstown, and the oldest trustee of Williams college, died in that town yesterday ared 83.

The fourth anniversary of the Women's For-eign Masionary society was held last night in the Jane strout M. E. cauren, New York. Reports showed that the society was in a flourishing con-dition.

-Strong sermons were preached in all the churches in Wilkes Barre, Pa, yesterday, on the subject of enforcing the law against intoxicating innove, the ministers urging the people to organize and crush out illegal traffic in liquor. and crisis out inegs that in Equation 2. Sharpless, a job printer, against John O. K. Robarts, editor of the Messager, all of Phonixville, Fa., terminated Saturday in the jury finding a verifict against Mr. Robarts, and fixing the damages at 2200.

—The district court Saturday reversed Judge Ucland's decision in the Washburn will case, which granted the widow one-third of the property. This coincides with the decision of the surreme court of Wiscondii in the same case, relative to Gov. Washburn's property in that state.

—Campanini says if he becomes manager of the New York Matropolitan opera house "there will be no stars. I shall have no stars; a cood company and that is all. Everythine will be on a grand scate and popular prices will be charged. The stars get too much money entirely. I wish the stars would go to the deuce, myself as well."

ties Perpetrated in Copiah County.

Men Whipped, Beaten, and Shot for Voting the Independent Ticket.

The Independent Tickets Forcibly Taken by the Democrats and Destroyed.

"The Pistol Was the Most Successful Argument Used."

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 54 .- The senate Copish county (Miss.) investigating committee resumed its investigation yesterday. The first witness called by the republicans was Frank Hayes (colored). He testified that he had been visited by armed men who broke open the doors of his house and shot his wife in the shoulder. Witness started to run, but was shot down. His leg was broken. He did not know who the men were. He has

did not know who the men were. He has not been able to work since.

Mrs. Frank Hayes testified corroborating the above. She said there were about fifty armed men present.

P. B. King testified that he heard Mr. Barksdale address the mobin front of the court house. He recited the incident, and construed it as intimidation.

T. J. Hurd testified, relating efforts made to induce him to go with the democrats into the country in search of independent tickets. He says his life had been threatened after the election and he left, and is now living in New Orleans. His offense was denouncing the killing of Matthews as a cold blooded murder.

murder.
Orange Ketchum, a colored republican, testified that the night before the election armed men visited his house and took forcible pos-session of the independent tickets he had for distribution in the Brown's store precinct. The witness also testified to intimidation in

The witness also testified to intimidation in his section.

J. S. Ware, of Jackson, testified to having taken forty guns for the state with one thousand rounds of ammunition to Hazlehurst on the night after election. He delivered them to men. He saw men with guns standing guard about the streets.

V. Sandiford, a colored republican, testified that he received a call from armed men, who threatened to take his life if he voted the independent ticket. He did not vote, because he was afraid to do so.

Solomon Smith, a colored republican, testified that on the night before election a band of armed men broke in his door, took the independent tickets he had for distribution in beat 3, and then beat him so severely over the head with a pistol that he could not go to the polls next day.

Daniel Crump, colored republican, testified concerning the burning of his house. He recognized Little and Tom Norman as two of the men who set the fire. They shot at him and his son. The witness corroborated the testimony of other witnesses regarding the efforts made to have these men punished. After the election he was visited by armed men, who whipped his son and son-in-law severely. The men said that they whipped them because they voted the independent ticket. Mr. Miller, the district attorney, promised to have the men prosecuted.

Frank M. Sessions corroborated the previous testimony regarding the adoption of the resolution after election. Joe Bailey

sphinx at Suakin.

Gen. Graham has sent forward from Trinkitat 200 cavalry, and more are following. A general advance will be made to-morrow. A fort has been erected 6,000 yards from Trinkitat.

Gen. Stephenson sent a telegram to London to-day strongly urging that an advance be made from Trinkitat. The Marquis of Hartington, secretary of state for war, in reply, ordered an immediate advance. He also asked that the Europeans killed at Teb be buried in a fitting manner.

It is common talk in the bazar that Osman place, in which event it is expected that the place in which was place, in which event it is expected that the place in the resolution after election. Joe Bailey made a speech saying that the pistol was the most successful electioneering argument used. John T. Sull, independent, receiver of public moneys of Jackson, testified that he following particulars: The train which was wrecked was running at the rate of thirty miles an hour preparatory to mounting a steep grade. When on the bridge the mail, which the engine mail and express car had passed over safely. The mail and smoking cars were precipitated into the water, carrying down the bridge, which had been broken by the crash. A coach, a chair car, and a slesping car. democrat during that campaign and cordially supported that party. He had no criticism to make against its methods now.

L. O. Bridewell testified that he canvassed

the county for the independents. He con-sidered the parties very evenly divided. He had never heard Burnett's veracity questioned until now. The witness further testi-fied that he participated in the election in 1875 asademeerat. He said, "I have no com-plaint to make against the methods then We did a good deal of shooting, but Mack Golf testified in corroboration of the

evidence of others concerning bulldezing. G. E. Matthews corroborated the testimons of other members of the Matthews family, and said that a colored man who had the car-rying of the United States mails was fright-ened off, his life having been threatened.

J. B. Middleton testified concerning the outrages from common report. No one had ever interferred with him, and he never saw armed men except at Hazlehurst. He canvassed the county for the independents.

The following witnesses were called by the democrats:

democrats: D. S. Burch, superintendent of education in Copiah county, testified that equal facili-ties were afforded to white and colored chil-dren. The reports showed no decrease in the number of colored children attending the schools since the election. Under the Matthews regime the witness taught school and was paid in county warrants. Matthews told the witness that if he joined the republicans he could get the warrants cashed, or snything elso he wanted. Witness was a member of the board of aldermen which elected Wheeler town marshal after he killed

John B. Middleton testified that he went to the public meeting carrying a gun because the independents had threatened to interfere. He was opposed to most of the resolutions against the Matthews family. He had never heard of any democrats being hurt just before elec-

The committee adjourned until Monday. A Railroad Transfer.

PETERSBURG, VA., Feb. 24.-It was stated to-day, with some degree of positiveness, that controlling interest in the Petersburg and Weldon railroad had passed into the hands of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad com-pany, and that the latter road contemplated making City Point, this state, a shipping port for its freight. This will necessitate the con-struction of another branch road to City Point. The Petersburg and Weldon road is sixty-four miles long, and forms a part of the Atlantic coast line.

Cadets Acquitted.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 24.—Cadets McKean and Bush, tried for hazing and attempting to haze Cadets Craig and Russell, of the fourth class, have been acquitted. The findings of the court martial in Cadets Maxey and Jastremski's case have not yet been made public Cadet Parker pleaded guilty.

Found Dead in a Duck Shooting " Blind,"

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.-Peter Hax, aged about 40, a street-paving contractor, was found dead yesterday in his duck shooting "blind," on Gunpowder river, where he had gone in the morning to shoot ducks. Apo plexy was the cause of death.

Arctic Exploration.

LONDON, Feb. 24 .- The report that Mr. Leigh Smith was to make an Arctic expedition in the summer in a vessel built for the purpose is untrue. The report originated from the fact that Mr. Smith recently went to Aberdoen to select a whaler for the American gov- up for lost

ernment, Lieut, Comdr. Chadwick, the American naval attache in London, is at Dundee overseeing the work of getting the Thetia ready to go to America. The Thetis will soon be ready. Lieut Reamey, of the Lan-caster, will take her to America.

"WE ARE REPUBLICANS."

So Say a Number of Gentlemen Who Meet and Resolute as to "Administrative Reform."

NEW YORK. Feb. 24 .- Mott Memorial hall, at No. 64 Madison avenue, was fairly crowded yesterday by republicans who had ossembled in response to a call for a conference in regard to the coming nominations for the presidency. Among those present were Frederick dency. Among those present were Frederick
A. Potts, of New Jersey; Rogers Walcott,
Richard H. Dans, Henry Porkman, G. G.
Freeman, Henry H. Spragne, and E. E. Hall,
of Massachusetts; E. K. Martin, of Pennsylvanis; Hon, Carl Schurz, ex-Attorney General
Barlow, Henry E. Tremain, F. B. Chandler,
Alexander Foreman, E. W. Morse, Silas W.
Burt, and Edward Fackard, of this city.

It was noticeable that a majority of the
assemblage, like the signer of the call, were
gentlemen whose names were almost wholly

gentlemen whose names were almost wholly unknown in the political world and uniden-tified prominently with any of the great business interests of the country. The meet-

business interests of the country. The meeting was conducted principally as an appendix to the republican dinner given in Brooklyn on Friday evening.

Mr. George C. Crocker, of Boston, was elected chairman. Upon taking the chair he said: "The first question to be considered is, 'Who are wo?" A voice in the audience—"I'll give it up." Mr. Crocker finished his speech by saying, "We are all republicans." Mr. Frederick A. Potts, of New Jersey, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:
Whereas a consistent and faithful adherence to

unanimously adopted:

Whereas a consistent and faithful adherence to the principles of aoministrative reform, heretofore indersed in state and national conventions, is absolutely essential to the vitality and the success of the republican party; and

Whereas events have shown that a disregard of these principles have led to party defeat in several of the most importants axes; and

Whereas the adoption of a similarly mistaken policy would inevitably lead to defeat at the next presidential election.

polley would inevitably lead to defeat at the next presidential election.

\*\*Residued\*\*, That it is indispensable to the success of the republican party that the character, record, and political associations of its candidates for president and vice president of the United States should be such as to warrant entire confidence in their readiness to detend the advances already made toward divorcing the public service from Farry politics, and to continue these advances till the separation has been final and complete.

On motion of Mr. Carl Schurz, a committee was appointed to perfects permanent organi-

was appointed to perfect a permanent organi-zation. The gentlemen selected to serve upon the committee were Joseph W. Harper, Jr., Ethan Allen Doty, Gen. Henry E. Tre-main, Gen. Francis C. Barlow, Sigismund

Ratiman, and A. C. Barnes.

After giving to the convention power to add to its number and voting to issue in pamphlet form the speeches delivered at the Brooklyn republican dinner on Friday, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.

A DISASTROUS FIRE.

Several Lives Lost and Many Persons Seriously Injured.

JACKSON, MISS., Feb. 24 .- A disastrous fire broke out at 6 o'clock this morning which destroyed the Union Hotel block, occupied by the Union hotel, the Union Hall theater, Waldron & Curtis, drugs; the Jackson Savings Waldron & Curtis, drugs; the Jackson Savings bank, C. M. Elliott, groceries, and N. H. Eckler, salcon, together with five frame buildings. The block was owned by D. B. Hibbard & Co. The loss will exceed \$175,000. Several lives are reported to have been lost, but as yet only one body, that of Charles Cornoid, a crippled scidier, has been recovered. Four other persons were so severely injused that they will die, John Pryor and Mrs. Banks, waiters, an unknown colored man, and James Hernes, of Cleveland, Ohio, who, in attempting to jump from a third story in attempting to jump from a third story window, struck the telegraph wires and was whirled around in such a manner as to strike on his head and shoulders on the pavement. Charles Kimball, of Kalamazoo, also received a bad scalp wound by jumping from the bal-cony in front of the hotel, but his injuries are not considered fatal.

Large Fire at St. Paul.

Sr. Paul, Feb. 24 .- This afternoon a large four-story warehouse at the corner of Pine and Prince streets was burned. The west end of the building was occupied by the firm of Buford, Barwell & Co., dealers in agricultural implements, and the rest of the structure was occupied by the office of the St. Paul Harvester works, the stove concorn of Brand & Co., and the store rooms o Glidden, Griggs & Co., wholesale grocers The building was owned by Griggs & Foster, who lose \$25,000. Glidden, Griggs & Co. had stock in the basement, valued at \$25,000. Buford, Barwell & Co. carried stock, valued at \$60,000, which was totally destroyed. This is a branch of the main house at Rock island. Brand & Co.'s stock of shoes, valued at \$10,000, was totally destroyed. The loss to the Harvester work merely on office furniture and amounted to little over \$1,000.

A Decision as to the Validity of Slave Marriages.

Tolebo, Ohio, Feb. 24.-A peculiar case has been decided in the common pleas court involving the validity of slave marriages A colored man named Anderson was married here in 1883, and was thereupon arrested for here in 1883, and was thereupon arrested for bigamy, it being charged that he was married while a slave to a slave woman in Bed-ford county. Virginia, in 1861. The cass hinged on the validity of the slave marriage. The judge instructed the jury that slaves, being property, could not make a legal contrict, but that the courts had discided that a slave marriage became had decided that a slave marriage became valid by cohabitation as man and wife after the emancipation proclamation went into effect to 1864. The case thus turned on the effect in 1861. The case thus turned on the question of fact whether the pair had so colabited or not, as shown by the evidence. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

A Wrecked Crew Picked Up. New York, Feb. 21 .- The steamer Strius, which arrived from Santos and Rio Janeiro yesterday, reports that on Feb. 6, in latitude 13º 24' south, longitude 35º 34', she picked 13° 24 south, longitude 35° 37, she picked up two boats with twelve men, composing the crow of the bark Georgie, of Windsor, N. S., from Cardiff for Hong Kong, which had been abandoned early on the same day in a sinking condition, and on the following day transferred the crew of the Georgie to the steeper Meunen, to be landed at Pernam. steamer Memnen, to be landed at Pernam-

The Sons of Israel.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—The grand lodge of the Independent Order of the Sons of Israel met and organized this afternoon, electing as met and organised this alternoot, electing as president, Philip Stern, Chicago; vice presidents, S. Bacharach, San Francisco; Max Mosses, New York; L. J. Loebouthal, Nashville; secretary, A. J. Goldsmith, New York. There are 103 lodges in the United States, Each is entitled to one delegate. One hundred delegates the page 105. dred delegates are here.

Indians Take Possession of a Storehouse. ST. PAUL, MINN., Feb. 24.-An Indianhead special says at 6 o'clock p. m. yesterday the Indians took possession of the storehouses on the Long Lake receive. Police arrived there, but made no arrest. The Indians are defiant and it is said well armed. Sorious trouble is feared. There is no news from File Hill reserve. Piapet's band are here quiet.

Fears for an Oyster Boat.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—It is feared that Capt. Job Risley and the crew of a large oyster sloop hailing from Absocom, N.J., have been lost on Chesapenke bay. The wessel, having been out for nearly a month without any tidings from her, has been given

THE JEANNETTE DEAD.

Impressive and Imposing Funeral Services Over the Remains of Lieut, De Long, Jerome Collins, and the Other Arctic Explorers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 .- A large throng of cople attended the funeral services yester lay over the bodies of the victims of the Jeannette expedition at the church of the Holy Trinity. The remains were brought from the Brooklyn navy yard to the foot of East Twenty-third street. The caskets wer placed in hearses in the following order:
Lient. Com. Do Long, Seamen Kaack,
Gortz, and Dressler, Cook Ah Sam, Machinist
Lee, and Coal Heaver Iverson. The bodies
were preceded into the church by Bishop
Potter and the Rev. Wilbur F. Watkins, the
pastor, chanting "I Know that My Redeemer
Liveth," &c. The caskets were borne up the
aisles by eight marines and placed on heavily
draped catafiliques in front of the attar. In draped catafalques in front of the attar. In the center was the casket of De Long, cov-ered with the American flag. The other caskets were also covered with flags and strewn with floral devices. Commodore Up-shur and his ushors, Lieuts. Ward and Gibson, shur and his ushers, Lieuts, Ward and Gibson, Paymaster Lowell, and Eusign Jungen, were present, as were also a number of officers from the Brocklyn navy yard, Mrs. De Long, her little son, and her father, mother, and broth-ers, Messrs, Melville, Nindeman, and Noros. The choir sang "Domine Refugiam," and Paster Watkins read the fifteenth chapter of Corinthian. Then the hymn "The Will he Pastor Watkins read the fifteenth chapter of Corinthians. Then the hymn, "Thy Will be Done" was sung by the choir. Bishop Potter preached the sermon. He spoke of the celebration yesterday of the national holiday, and said that amid the joyous celebration could be caught the sound of a muffled drum, and could be seen flags that were furled and muskets that were reversed. He said. New York has no revules honer in all it is now. furled and muskets that were reversed. He said: New York has no prouder bonor in all her records than that she be allowed to speak of her heroes, who have died like these. Rest, my brothers! Out of your graves may there bloom lilies; may there bloom lilies and roses that will speak to human hearts everywhere because of the great heroic ashes which they cover. The bishop closed his address with a prayer, and the choir sang, "I Heard a Voice from Heaven." while the courses.

a Voice from Heaven," while the congrega-tion dispersed.

The bodies were then taken to Woodlawn

The bodies were then taken to Woodlawn cometery for interment.

Imposing coremonies over the remains of Jereme J. Collins, the meteorologist of the Jeannette expedition, were held at the Roman Catholic cathedral on Fifth syenue. The building was crowded, notwithstanding the storm, and a large crowd remained on the outside during the services. The body was escorted to the church by the 60th regiment, at whose armory it had been lying in state during the night. A solemn requiem mass was said by Dr. II. C. MacDowell, of St. Agnes church, and the music was sung by a double quartette and a chorus of 100 voices under the direction of Prof. Pecher, of the cathedral. The body of Mr. Collins's mother was placed alongside of her son, and after the ceremonies the remains of both were escorted by the 69th regiment, the Collins family, the licrald club, and other societies, and several hundred friends of the deceased, to the dock of the Imman line, where they were transferred to the steamship. City, of Chicago. hundred friends of the deceased, to the dock
of the Inman line, where they were transferred to the steamship City of Chicago,
which carried them to Ireland. The bodies
will be buried in the vault of the family at
Cork. Gilmore's band also participated in
the musical programme in the church and
accompanied the procession to the steamer.
The procession was viewed by a large concourse of people assembled along the line of
march.

march.

Father McKenns, of Dominican order, a personal friend of the Collins's family, preached the sermon after the mass. He paid an elequent tribute to Jerome Collins's endowments, both moral and mental, and said he know, from his personal sequalintance with the man, whereof he speke. He did not believe that Collins was most anxious to go on the Jeannette at the time she sailed.

His mother was in feeble health, and he was leathe to leave her. She sacrificed her feelings for the sake of her son's honor, and bade him go. It was, the preacher said, a sense of

him go. It was, the preacher said, a sense of duty that only a mind like that of Jerome Collins could know that impelled him to take the step. Here was the return. It was not his sufferings, but his high sense of duty and noble traits that enshrined him in our memo-

pallbearers were Chief Justice Chase. P. Daly, Joseph J. O'Donohue, F. B. Connery, Gen. John S. Newton, Edward Flynn, Judge Charles Donohue, James S. Coleman, John E. Develop, ex-Mayor William R. Grace John Mack, Algernon L. Sullivan, Col. Robert Johnstone, Gon. Thomas W. Sweeney, J. P. Farrell, Col. M. Kerwin, Jerome Brady, and

John Devoy.

The body of George W. Boyd, the fireman of the ill-fated Jeannotte, was removed at 4 o'clock this afternoon from the Brooklyn navy yard, and placed upon the tug Catalpa. With an escort consisting of Boatswain Thompson and six marines from the United States receiving ship Colorado the remains were transferred to the Philadelphia train of the Bound Brook line at Jersey City. They will arrive in Philadelphia, the home of the de-ceased, where the final ceremonies will be

PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

The Georgia Republican Committee In-

dorse His Administration. ATLANTA, GA., Feb. 24.-The republican state central committee has been in session here yesterday and adopted long resolutions giving direction to the manner of electing delegates to a state convention to be held on the world's great whispering gallery.

And if it be still asked, "What has been done delegates to the national convention at Chi-with all this talk of a century?" it may be delegates to the national convention at Chi-cago will be elected. About twenty of the mittee were present at the meeting yes-iny, a large proportion of them colored, ong other resolutions the following was terday, a

Resired. That the republican state central onunities, recagnizing the imperative duty of he republican party to deliberate with particle aution upon the question of a nomination, never action upon the question of a nomination, never action upon the question of a nomination, never action upon the question of a nomination. the repaision party to dedicate with painting caution upon the question of a nomination, tower theirs with enflusiasm inforces the action of the remblicans of the great states of Ohio and New York and other states of the union in their approval of the able, wise, conservative, and patriotic administration of President Arthur.

Arrested for Malpractice. BRADFORD, PA., Feb. 24.-Dr. A. W. Cox and Mrs. E. Dailey were arrested here this morning on a charge of having caused the

leath of Della Clough by malpractice. Miss lough died last Wednesday, and was subsequently buried, but her body was afterward exhanged. At a corner's inquest it was found that her death was caused by the effects of an abortion. Three Hundred Fancy Fowls Burned.

extensive hennery, adjoining the building of Charles J. Quimby at White Plains, was ing on field in prayer and on man with eager totally destroyed by fire last night, and 300 entreaty to stay this desoluting curse? fancy fowls, many worth \$30 a pair, were burned. Loss, \$3,000. Mr. Quimby is presi-dent of the association which holds a yearly exhibition in Madison Square garden.

WESTMOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Feb. 24.-Tho

The Papal Blessing.

WILKES-BARRE, PA., Feb. 24.—At St. Mary's cathedral to-day the Right Rev. Bishop O'Hara, who recently returned from Home, gave the papal blessing at the request of his holiness, the pope.

More Reduction of Wages. HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 24.—The Passumpsio

Railroad company has decided upon a re-duction of about 10 per cent. in the wages of employes, to take effect March 1.

# CONGRESSIONAL TEMPERANCE

The Fifteith Anniversary of That Society Celebrated Last Night.

How Senators and Members Look Not "Upon the Wine When It Is Red."

What the Association Has Done in Its Fifty Years of Existence.

Interesting Facts and Statistics Connected with Its Course.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Congresional Temperance society was celebrated last evening at the New York Avenue Presbyterian church. The audience, which was a large one, contained many prominent people. The meeting was opened by Senator Dawes, the retiring president of the society. He said that during the fifty years of the society's existence the use of alcoholic liquors by public legislators had never been greater than

Hon. Robert B. Vance, of North Carolina, the newly elected president of the Congressional Temperance society, was then introsional Temperance society, was then introduced. Mr. Vance said that the old original
thirteen states have not fallen out of the
temperance line. The "tar-heel" state was
one of the old thirteen. She was in the front
during the war of the revolution, and she
will be found in the fore of this modern fight
for humanity. Through the flight of half a
century this society has included in its ranks
many distinguished men, some of whom have
crossed over the river. We wish the society
was more aggressive, and not so
much for example. This good
work should be carried on aggressively
at the national capital, where the
capital rears its head high to the sky. In
this fight we want to see the wings spread,
the charge ordered, and soldiers marching
out to the fray with the zeal of Richard
Cour de Lion, who could be heard during
the fight backing away with his massive sword on the position, trying to force
his way into the castle. His saber strokes
could be heard far above the din of battle.
We want to go forward resistlessly and educate public sentiment. Stringent liquor laws,
unless backed by public sentiment, are almost
useless. There was a law on the statute book
of North Carolina against dueling, but as
public sentiment there was not in condition
to oppose dueling the law became inoperative.
We have on our side in this fight the churches, duced. Mr. Vance said that the old original public sentiment there was not in condition to oppose dueling the law became inoperative. We have on our side in this light the churches, the ministers to thunder their anathemas from the pulpit, and 8,000,000 Sunday school scholars. If we educate the children to fight this traffic in human hearts and human souls we have much to hope for in the future. A man may drink through a lifetime without harm to himself, but his sons may die of delering tramens or on the vallows from the delerium tremens or on the gallows from the

deterium tremens or on the gallows from the effects of liquor.

It is a hard thing for a congressman to be a temperance advocate and face the stream of opposition, but if public sentiment ran in that direction congressmen would be found swimming along with the current. It does not require much courage to rescue a child from year shallow water, but when the water not require much courage to rescue a child from very shallow water, but when the water is deep and "white caps" are dashing over its surface the rescue is an act of heroism. Mr. Vance called upon those present to use their influence on the side of mercy, truth, and sobriety in the war against 150,000 liquor establishments that have filled the penitenti-aries and other penal institutions of this country.

country.

The venerable secretary of the society, Dr. J. W. Chickering, then presented a paper, which was read by his son, Prof. Chickering. It stated that ninety-eight years will have passed next Wednesday since the continenpassed next wednessay since the continu-tal congress passed a resolution asking the different state governments to legislate against "the pernicious habit of distilling." Nearly every president, from Madison down, has subscribed to a paper ex-pressing themselves in favor of tem-nerance. Statistics show that there perance. Statistics show has been a marked decrease in the consump tion of alcoholic liquors as compared with population during the past few years. The population during the past lew years. The first anniversary of this society was held in the old hall of representatives, and many distinguished men were present. At that mesting the then attorney general uttered words of warning. The time is coming when public sentiment will sweep away intemperance, a relic of barbarism. Pulpit and press are send-ing out their warnings to arouse that senti-

Coming next to the more practical temperance questson—what are we doing? What have we done? And what are we going to do about it? The paper thus refers to the origin

of associated effort: More than seventy years ago the rising tide of public sentiment made itself visible in the formation of the Massachusetts Temperance society, now the oldest existing organization of the kind in the country and the world; and twenty years later the Congressional, which, though since the first few years it has not embraced a majority of the national legisla ture, has not been without an induence for good, both by its example and its sumual utterances, spread widely over the hand, and sometimes echoed back from other parts of

with all this talk of a century? It may be answered: First, a work of prevention. We do not know how great, for we have neither power nor imagination to show how vast, how rainous the evil might have become if none of these restraining influences had been exerted; none of these checks and impediments been thrown in the way of this advancing for to Christianity, civilization, and our competence. foe to Christianity, civilization, and our comfor to Christianity, civilization, and our com-mon humanity. Where should we have been financially if this great leak in our re-sources, personal and national, had gone on without hindrauce or remonstrance? How would the social disorders and domestic griefs which have "made countless thousands mourn" have been multiplied if there had been no temperance instruction, no temper-ace literature, no temperance organizations. ance literature, no temperance organizations giving millions of children and youth the protection of the pledge and the benefit of union, in which is strength?

union, in which is strength?

How much lower, we may ask, would have been to-day that rising tide of public sentiment which is yet to sweep away this relic of barbarism, this tyrathy of taxation without representation or return, except in vice and crime-pauperism, meanity and "all our wor." if the gentle but earnest voice of woman had not been heard of late years call-

entreaty to stay this desoluting curse?
Yes, the work of prevention is not to be despised, however limited its extent as compared with the work of destruction which it pared with the work of destruction which is endeavors to arrest, as in the case of a burn-ing house, a sinking ship, an exploded mine, or a submerged city. Every lise saved is so much gained, even though, as in the case of the two shipwrecked men who died off Gay Head in the very arms of their brave res-ener, so this great work of prevention must not be undervalued because of the millions it could not reserve. it could not reach.

it could not reach.

But, as was said at our anniversary last year, there's a good time coming. Its signs are multiplying and growing significant, the Christian church is becoming more and more awake to its dangers and its duties in this direction. Patriotism is taking the alarm and scholms it. Even politicisms see that and echoing it. Even politicians see the The Weather.

Slightly current, party cloudy weather, o cations:

coming storm, feel in the atmosphere an electrical current which disturbs political compare baroacter. four baroseter.

Yesterday eltermometer 7a. m., 24.8°; ita. m., 20.3°; st. m., 31.4°; 7 p. m., 31.8°; it p. m., 31.4°; 7 p. m., 31.8°; it p. m., 31.5°; when the lord bishop of Rochester, speaking maximum, 39.1° minimum, 28.2°,